

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1827.

[NO. 151.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina.

Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1827.

Robert H. Burton vs. Petition for partition of land. James Collins and wife Susannah.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Bryant and wife Susannah are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the *Catawba Journal* for six weeks, that James Bryant and wife Susannah be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them ex parte, and made final accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of July, 1827. ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants, For sale, at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in settings, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 235, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

W. T. BRANTLY.

13th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants, For sale, at this Office.

Doct. Thomas Cottrell

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, that as his Institution is amply supplied with competent teachers, so as to exempt him from giving constant attention to it, he has resumed the business of his profession. He may be found at the Academy, and will attend to all the calls his friends may think proper to give him.

46th

State of North-Carolina.

Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1827.

Joseph Stevenson vs. Or. Att.—James Campbell et al. Jas. Harbin. summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant, James Harbin, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Catawba Journal* for six weeks, in order that said Harbin may, at or before the 3d Monday of November next, appear at the Court-House in Statesville, reply and plead, otherwise the fund in the hand of said Campbell will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

A. SIMONTON, Clk.

6t51—pr. adv. \$2.50.

From Valparaiso.—We learn from our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that the ship William & Henry, arrived at Gloucester on Thursday, in 80 days from Valparaiso. It is stated, that during the latter part of May, and first part of June, more rain fell in Chili than ever was known before by the oldest inhabitants. It swept off most of their grist mills, and 1500 houses at Santiago. It was estimated that the damage would amount to 2 millions of dollars. The rivers rose so rapidly that the mail was not received from Santiago for ten days, a distance of 90 miles. On the 8th June, in a heavy north wind, the ship American Hero, of Boston, brig Canada, of Baltimore, and a Liverpool brig, were driven ashore at Valparaiso—no lives lost. Part of their cargoes were saved, but much damaged. The Canada was sold a few days before to Captain Scott, of Boston, and Mr. Andrews of Baltimore. She had been put under the Chili flag.

Balt. Patriot.

Prompt administration of Justice.—Newbold, of whose apprehension in Frederickburg on the 22d ult. for passing \$1400 in Counterfeit United States notes on Mr. John T. Keeling, of Princess Anne County, the public are already apprised, as well as of his commitment to the jail of that county on this day fortnight, with his supposed accomplice T. F. Arledge, underwent an examination before a Magistrate's Court on Monday last, when both were remanded to the Superior Court, which commenced its session in that county on Thursday. Newbold had his final trial on Friday, and was sentenced to fifteen years confinement in the Penitentiary. Arledge was tried on Saturday and acquitted.

Deacon.

On Wednesday last, an Alligator, of unusually large size, was discovered, by a negro man, crossing the main road a short distance below the Bridge over Pine tree creek. He was pursued, the negro having collected a number of others, and discovered in a small pond, formed in a bend of the creek.—His course to the main creek being thus cut off, and the shallowness of the water preventing his concealing himself, a rope was procured; and, as he lay near the shore, a noose passed over his head. He did not attempt to escape until he felt the rope around his neck, when his exertions became violent. When partially exhausted by his efforts and strangled by the rope, they succeeded in cutting his throat. He was brought to this place, and measured ten and a half feet in length, and weighed 346 pounds.

Camden Journal.

The Nat. Intelligencer states, that there have been 467 new subscribers to that paper within the last six months; and only 77 discontinuances of subscription. During the same period, however, a number of subscriptions have expired; but, on the whole, that the subscription list has been enlarged since the adjournment of Congress, and that it is now greater than it has been at any time within ten years.

The Death of Mr. Canning predicted by Nixon, the Astrologer.—In an old book, entitled the Prophecies of ROBERT NIXON, printed in the year 1707, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which has deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments: "In the year 1827, a man will raise himself by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the state. His king will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred

will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh, England, beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

Madness.—A commission of lunacy was lately held in London to enquire into the sanity of a very wealthy old gentleman of high family, named Joddrell. One of the facts alleged in proof of lunacy, was, that he would sometimes begin to read a newspaper and presently throw it down, saying it was all nonsense.—[To us, this would be quite enough. Such a man, holding such opinions, must be stark staring mad. His property ought to be immediately sequestered and divided amongst the tribe editorial.]—Noah.

External Improvement.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NO. III.

The man who owns and cultivates a farm in the neighborhood of a populous city, enjoys more favorable opportunities for supporting a family and enlarging his property, than one who lives at a distance from a numerous and busy population, or far back in the interior of a country. It is because the productions of his farm and his garden have a fair and prompt market, with no delay of payment. This acts as a stimulus to his exertions. He is encouraged to fertilize his grounds, to practice the best modes of cultivation, to be economical of his time, and not to be sparing of his toil. His trees are well selected, his orchards flourish, his meadows are luxuriant, and he is no less particular in the quality of his grains, roots and vegetables. He is so habitually in good spirits from knowing no necessity or debt, by unembarrassed command of his affairs, and by a regular growth of his prospects for himself and his children, that his labors, instead of being oppressive, are prosecuted with renewed interest, while he looks forward to their speedy and certain reward. It is no wonder then that such portions of our country as are in the vicinity of a dense and active population, should be remarkable for the prosperity of their inhabitants. The distant farmer shows his sense of this, and of his own disadvantages, while in cutting down the timber that encumbers his lands, and which is to be burned in heaps as being only in his way, he remarks, that were these masses of wood in certain situations, instead of causing him so much useless labor, they would speedily augment his fortune. What is here said of the farmer or planter, is no less applicable to all sorts of business. Mines of iron, coal, or lead, could they all be situated and worked near to seaport towns or large cities, or even very populous parts of the country, are more valuable than when remote from the prompt opportunities of sale. The advantages of all sorts of manufactures are estimable by the same considerations. Let us then suppose a farm, a workshop, or a mine, with all its means of being wrought, situated two hundred miles from the sea, to be taken up, and put down again a few miles from a commercial city. The lands which, before such a change, sold for three dollars, would now sell for fifteen, perhaps thirty or fifty dollars per acre. The reason obviously is, that in its new situation, it has all the opportunities of a quick, convenient, and ready money market. It would be a matter of small consideration, that the land at present was in an inferior state of cultivation. There is no danger that it would not soon become rich in these new circumstances. It would every year grow more fertile under the increased alacrity, ingenuity and management of the owner. If it were not subject, by some peculiar properties, to invincible sterility, he would think but little of its former unproductive condition. All this is evidently equally true of the mine or the workshop.

Such a case can only be imagined, and it is for the sake of illustration alone that it has been supposed. But to prepare the way definitely for the use of this example, let me repeat, What is it that causes the difference between the value of the farm and all its productions, in the one situation and in the other? It is in their distance from market. All that we have supposed is the annihilation of distance. If the necessity of so long a transportation did not exist, the farm that is two hundred miles from the sea port town, would be at once as valuable in every respect, as if it were within one mile of it. With us in N. Carolina, the one would be more highly prized than the other, because it would unite the same opportunities of market, and the same profits on every thing sold, with the circumstance of living in a healthy country.

Is there no way of annihilating distance, not in reality, but in all that the farmer would ask, I mean its effects upon his opportunities? Are there no means of reducing these great distances to almost nothing, with respect to the disadvantage to which they subject him? The answer plainly is, that it can be done by a Canal or a Railroad. It may at first seem strange and extravagant to speak of annihilating distance between two places. It is important, however, that we should become familiar with those modes, which facilities in travelling and conveyance propose for doing this. You are in New Haven, and you have business which calls you to the city of N. York, which is 85 miles distant. You go to the steam boat in the evening at 6 o'clock, and step into it. When bedtime comes, you lie down and sleep on as good a bed as you want, and the next morning you awake at four o'clock with the intelligence that all you have to do is to step out of the boat into the city, attend to your business and then return home again by the same means. What great difference it may be asked, is there, so far as yourself alone are concerned, between taking up your house in New-Haven, and setting it down at the city of New-York and then returning it again to its proper place? Is there any thing virtually incorrect in saying that the distance between your own house and N. York has been removed as to the practical purposes of business? A person may now travel by steam boat and stage from Norfolk to Philadelphia in thirty-six hours, though the distance between these places is 210 miles. By such methods of travelling as were once practised, at the rate of forty or thirty-five miles a day, he must have required five or six days to accomplish it. When we say that by the improved methods of travelling, the distance of one hundred and seventy miles at the one rate, or one hundred and seventy-five at the other, has been annihilated, there is no longer that objectionable appearance of mystery or magic which might at first have occurred to our apprehension.

Let it not be thought that the expense of such travelling has been studiously kept out of view. The exposition which has been made is for the purpose of distinctly shewing what is meant, when by certain modes of conveyance, distance is said to be annihilated. The passage from N. Haven to N. York must cost three dollars for the distance of eighty-five miles; and that between Norfolk and Philadelphia must cost twelve, every thing in the latter instance being found to the traveller, through the distance of two hundred and ten miles.—But where men go such distances on business, it is really so great a privilege to effect their objects on these terms, and in most cases they gain so much by it in the end, that the expense is more than compensated by the advantages. When they travel for pleasure, we shall scarcely deny that their remuneration is greatly enhanced, or at least that it is a matter which ought to have no influence on the subject.

A merchant in Norfolk, for we do well to illustrate by fact, reads in the newspaper that three days afterwards there is to be sold at auction in Philadelphia, a large quantity of goods or property in which he feels himself interested. In the last thirty-six hours before the time of sale he passes to the city, defrays all the expenses of his passage with twelve dollars, makes his purchases, and possibly profits by them to the amount of some hundreds or even thousands. The cost of travelling, it is presumed, would no longer be named, and the distance between Philadelphia and his own residence, he will consent to say has been reduced to little or nothing, by the facilities of the passage.

Travelling recently on the New-York Canal, from Albany to Lake Erie, a distance of three hundred and sixty-three miles, I fell into conversation with a man by the name of Hooper, passing westward in the same packet boat.* He was one of your plain, substantial, sensible men, a good farmer, wholly of a practical character, on the soundness of whose opinions, and the correctness of whose statements, it was easy to see that reliance was to be placed.—Said he, I have some distance up the country along this Canal, and have been down to Schenectady to market. I took down five hundred and twenty-six barrels of flour in a boat which cost about two hundred and fifty dollars. It was done by two men and two horses, and the whole trip will be completed in eight days. Had I done this by our old method with waggons and horses along our turnpike roads, the same thing would have required fifty men, fifty waggons, and a hundred horses for sixteen days.

It might be left for any one to estimate the comparative cost of transportation upon a barrel of flour, by the two methods. But let us stop to consider intelligently the particulars of this

ample, for as a fact it is of no small importance in determining the merits of Canals or Railways, and common roads. Let us admit, for the sake of comparison, that one boat is as expensive in the building and maintenance as three waggons, and this will be a liberal allowance to the disadvantage of the boats, and in favor of land carriage. It will then be true, from the preceding statement, that one horse by means of the Canal performs the work of fifty horses upon a road, one man the work of twenty-five, and one waggon very nearly as much as seventeen waggons. Nor is this the full account of the matter, for the man, horse, and waggon do that in one day, which the twenty-five men, fifty horses, and seventeen waggons do in two days. Now if we suppose the day's work of the man to be one dollar, that of the horse half a dollar, and the waggon to be worth fifty cents a day, the value of the work done by the three united, is two dollars a day, and the value of the work done by the twenty-five men, fifty horses, and seventeen waggons in one day will be fifty eight dollars and a half, or one hundred and seventeen dollars in two days. It plainly follows then, that when the cost of conveyance by land carriage amounts to one hundred and seventeen dollars, it is no more than three dollars by a Canal, or if the expense by waggons and horses upon a Turnpike Road, be eighty-seven dollars and a half, it is one dollar by the Canal or Railway. The liberty here taken in speaking of the Canal and the Railway as alike in their efficiency for transportation, I would remind the reader, is founded upon the present reigning opinion of Engineers, and upon such evidence as has been given in the preceding number.

Were a Railway constructed from the mountains to Beaufort on the sea coast, produce could be transported from one end of it to the other, through a distance of two hundred and forty miles in two days.—This must be evident as soon as we reflect, that regular Line Carriages, with proper change of horses travelling night and day, to go at no greater rate than five miles an hour to accomplish it. It is unquestionably in our power to complete such a Railroad without the least inconvenience to the people in five years. Shall we then delay a moment seriously to commence a plan which, if accomplished, must be of inestimable value to the State. It is for the people to say whether they will employ as soon as possible such an Engineer, as shall in a few months give us an enlightened, correct, and conclusive estimate of the manner, the means and the expense.

CARLTON.

It is hoped the reader will excuse the egotism sometimes resorted to. It is thought important to build our opinions and views upon the foundation of facts; and the writer wishes to be held personally responsible for the truth of the circumstances here presented. The case cannot be misstated, for it was noted down on paper at the time, with repetition.

†The wagons here spoken of, were two horse wagons, such as are commonly used in that and other parts of the northern country; but one of them carries at least ten barrels of flour.—This they can do on their improved roads.

[From Niles' Weekly Register, Sept. 15.]

The letter from Mr. Jefferson, with its extraordinary introduction from the pen of the governor of Virginia, will claim especial attention, and both will prove pregnant with unprofitable controversy, and give birth to feelings that had better been repressed. None other than a very brave, or very rash man, we think, would have taken upon himself the responsibility of publishing this private letter of Mr. Jefferson—a letter which hundreds of thousands who loved him living and revered his memory, would pronounce to be spurious, but because that they cannot believe Mr. Giles would send forth such a paper verified with his own name, so renegant do some of its parts appear to what they have believed were the established opinions of their departed friend; and hundreds of thousands will feel as if they had lost him a second time. He is made to stand opposed to the principle of protecting commerce and navigation and manufactures—to be most decisively against internal improvements, and as fearfully apprehending a gathering of undelimited power into the hand of the national government, legislative, executive and judicial. We have before us his celebrated report on the fisheries, made when secretary of state in 1791, which supports the principle and demonstrates the expediency of protecting commerce and navigation; also his famous letter to Benjamin Austin in 1816, as strong a one in favor of manufactures as ever was written—and we recollect that he signed the first law of the United States which was passed for "cutting down mountains" to make a national road; and well remember the pleasure we felt when, under the term "general welfare," there was found constitution enough to purchase and pay fifteen millions of dollars for Louisiana, and annex that vast territory to the federal union; which he himself, at first, thought could not be done without an alteration of the constitution; and that would not have obtained and was dispensed with. Under the same clause states might as well be sold as added—by construction; a guarantee that they should have "a republican

form of government" being given, at the discretion of the selling power. It is painful to feel compelled to mention these things. Our affections shrink at the performance of what duty seems to require. But this lessens not our respect for the illustrious name of JEFFERSON, while we heartily regret that consideration did not interpose to prevent the publication of opinions, expressed, perhaps, under a deep sense of feeling on account of private difficulties heaped upon the writer, or because of some other disposition of mind. He was canonized in the hearts of his countrymen, and this proceeding will not reduce their regard for the memory of that venerable and remarkable man.

A writer in the Charleston Courier reprehends, in terms of just severity, the conduct of those Opposition editors who have dishonestly attempted to make the ignorant or stupid portion of their readers believe, that Buchanan's letter confirmed in every particular, the statements of Gen. Jackson, relative to a corrupt proposition alleged to have been made to him by the friends of Mr. Clay. He says—

"When men deliberately endeavor to deceive and misrepresent, (as is evident in this case, by many editors,) the conclusion is forced upon me, that political honesty, that all sense of consistency, and respect for the understandings of their readers is disregarded. Mr. Buchanan's letter is an unvarnished statement of facts, which contradicts the statement made by Gen. Jackson in every essential point: viz. in dates, facts, and motives. The letters are before the readers of these papers, and written in a plain and intelligible style; yet, in violation of truth, and in contempt of the understanding of their readers, they assert that Mr. Buchanan corroborates the charges and statements of Gen. Jackson! Can it be possible, after this direct insult to the understanding of their readers, that they can expect any confidence will be put in their assertions, or that any attention will be given to their conclusions?"

Major Noah seems to have a fearful presentiment as to the effect of the new publications with which Gen. Jackson and Maj. Eaton threaten to floor Mr. Buchanan, and bring his recollections into bad credit. He tells us there is no necessity for any "further confirmation." The Major was one of the long-sighted, sagacious Editors, who saw, in Mr. Buchanan's letter, a confirmation of all which Gen. Jackson had advanced. The determination of the latter to relieve himself from the odium cast upon him in consequence of Mr. Buchanan's statement, comes rather unexpectedly, and very *mal a propos* for the Major, and such as went with him in his admirable construction of the language of Mr. Buchanan. They have nothing left for them but to obey the orders of the General, back out, swear that Mr. Buchanan has belied, aspersed, and injured their chieftain, and then fall to and tear his character to pieces with all possible energy and expedition.

As to Mr. Coleman of the New-York Evening Post, as he found on a second reading that Mr. Buchanan's letter did sustain the General throughout, he will be under the necessity of reading the letter a third time, and then he may again eat his words.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the Boston Patriot.

Remarkable Coincidences.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the three longest reigns in English history have been those of the three Kings, each the third of their respective names:

Henry III. reigned 57 years
Edward III. " 51 "
George III. " 60 "

It is also remarkable that the second of their names have generally been unfortunate in their lives or deaths.

William II. was killed accidentally by Sir Walter Tyrrel.

Henry II. after a life of misfortune, died of grief, on being obliged to submit to the terms proposed to him by the king of France, after a victory.

Edward II. was cruelly murdered by the contrivance of the Queen, and her favorite the Earl of March, after his deposition.

Richard II. after being dethroned, was inhumanly murdered in prison.

Charles II. remained in exile for eleven years after the murder of his father, before he obtained possession of his kingdom.

James II. was obliged to abdicate his throne and died in exile.

A man was brought before the New York Police for some trifling assault, and was suffered to go at large through the intercession of his wife, who stated that they had four children, the youngest only three months. The Court kindly advised him, "go home, now, McCabe, (his name was Pat McCabe, and he was an Irishman) and behave kindly to your wife and children."—"The childer! fah, yer honor, I have no childer!"—"Why, your wife there," replied the Court, "says you have four."—"Och, honey, she's the one that had the childer, devil a spalpeen ever I had, and I wish ye'd tell me how could I."—*Noah.*

Intelligence.

From the National Gazette.

We have before us Cartagena gazettes of the first week of June, which contain a long message of the Vice-President of Colombia to the Colombian Congress of 1827. It is a full review of the late history and present concerns of the Republic. The Vice-President treats Bolivar with the utmost respect, and professes the strongest reliance on his intentions and powers for the cure of all public disorders. We find in his message the following notice of the Congress of Panama and Tacubaya.

"Our relations with all the states of America, so far from being impaired, have taken that consistency upon which the welfare of all depends. The great American assembly will contribute efficaciously to perfect the alliance of the Republic with some, and to define clearly our political and commercial connections with others. That assembly met at Panama on the 22d June, the representatives of Central America, Peru, the United Mexican States, and Colombia being present; and it opened the great book of the destinies of America.

"The Secretary of Foreign Affairs will submit to you, in due time, the Treaty of perpetual union, league and confederation between the acting states; to which treaty the other governments of South America may accede: also, the convention which determines the contingent to be provided by each of the confederates for the common defence, and the arrangement as to the mode of employing and directing the contingents; also, the convention which regulates the annual convocation of the assembly in time of war; and various declarations. In these treaties, those which Colombia had before concluded with the governments of the States represented in the Congress of Panama, were all melted down or merged. The Assembly transferred its sittings to Tacubaya in the United Mexican States. There, will meet the representatives of Rio de la Plata, of the new Bolivian republic, of the Emperor of Brazil, and the ministers of the United States of the North, whose philanthropic government, having accepted the invitation which we gave to it, took a correspondent interest in so interesting an object. Probably, Great Britain and the Low Countries will send commissioners invested with the same character which they had at Panama."

A Mexican editor says, under date the 18th ult.—"It appears by the last advices from Lima that the plenipotentiaries of Buenos Ayres and Chile, for the Congress of Tacubaya, were in that capital. We are not of the opinion of those who think the assemblage of the Plenipotentiaries in Tacubaya, is no longer useful: on the contrary we consider it as being every day more important, and we are persuaded that the recent events in Peru, Colombia and Central America, imperatively demand the continuation of the conferences; and moreover, we are committed on the subject with Europe and the whole world, that will ridicule us if we abandon an enterprise for which there were motives so powerful, and which had so auspicious a beginning."

We learn that two Conventions between the United States and Great Britain have been received at the Department of State, which were concluded and signed in the early part of last month, a few days before Mr. CANNING's death, by Mr. GALLATIN, and Messrs. GRANT and ADDINGTON. By one of them, the third Article of the Convention of 1818, which stipulates the joint occupation of the country beyond the Stony Mountains, is continued; and, by the other, the Commercial Convention of 1815, which was continued by the above mentioned Convention of 1818, is further continued. The duration of the Convention of 1818, having been limited to ten years, which would have expired on the 20th of October, 1828, on that day the existing Commercial Convention, and the Article respecting the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, would have terminated, but for the recent Conventions. They are now to continue indefinitely as to time, each party reserving the right to put an end to either of them, upon twelve months notice given to the other Party.—*Nat. Int.*

Indian Steam-Vessel.—The progress of the first steam-vessel up the river Ganges was a spectacle that will not easily be forgotten by the inhabitants of India. It breasted the rushing stream like a glorious living creature, independent of the elements, and was gazed on with intense interest by the crowd of sable natives who fringed and darkened the opposing shores. The Ganges (or Gunga) is worshipped as a deity by all casts of the Hindoos, nothing, therefore, could exceed their surprise and consternation, when they beheld the mysterious vessel piercing the angry waves in defiance of the wind and tide, and apparently unaided by a single human hand. It appeared as if the goddess Gunga were spurned and conquered by an evil spirit.

London Weekly Register.

The licentiousness of the London Press, has manifested itself in two or three instances, respecting the death of Mr. Canning, in the most revolting manner.

Cobbett, whose name is synonymous with brutality and contempt for public opinion, expresses his joy at the death of Mr. Canning. He did the same when Romilly, Whitbread and Londonderry died. He would do the same, if his own father were hung in chains on Wimbledon Common. But there is a new tory paper, called the *Standard*, which came out and charged Mr. Canning with having died an *Athiest*!—The cold blooded calumny caused a feeling of universal disgust, and the reptile who invented it, was forced the next day, to eat his own words.—*Noah.*

Warnings.—On the 1st inst. a man named Bazileel Brown, residing in Greenwich, came to a sudden death while attempting to split a log with a charge of powder. Having prepared the charge and procured the fire, it is supposed he held it over the powder, and blowing it, a spark was communicated, which produced an explosion and in an instant, as it were, he was in another world. He is represented as having been intoxicated.

On the 5th inst. Mr. George Elwood, of Norwalk, Conn. was found dead on the beach at the mouth of the harbor. A jury of inquest was called, who gave a verdict of "accidental drowning." He had frequently given his family hints that he did not expect to remain long with them, & as he went out the day before his death, bade them farewell. A long indulgence of intemperate habits is supposed to have affected his mind, and produced a temporary insanity, which may have led to his death. Died, in the same town, on the 6th inst. James Fayerweather, aged 26. To habits of intemperance early imbibed, and constantly continued, may be attributed his untimely end.

Mr. Benjamin H. Merriman, of Wallingford, in a fit of derangement on the 3d inst. cut the throat of his infant son, a few months old, of which wound the child died almost instantly. We understand Mr. M. has sustained a respectable character, and is a person of considerable property. He had expressed a fear, several months ago, that he would destroy some of his family. There are various opinions respecting the cause of his occasional delirium. Some persons think it was produced by his too free use of spiritous liquor of late. He was sorry for having committed the deed—readily gave himself up, and plead guilty to the charge set forth in the warrant for his arrest. He is confined in goal in this city.—*New Haven Reg.*

The steamboat North America arrived at the city of New-York, from Albany, on Wednesday last, in ten hours and thirty-three minutes; after stopping at eight landing places, which must have occupied 40 minutes. The distance between the two cities is 160 miles, so that she must have travelled at a speed somewhat above 16 miles an hour. A writer in the American Quarterly Review has stated, that, in his opinion, 15 miles is the maximum of rapidity at which any vessel can be propelled. In this age of human improvement, facts themselves start up daily before us, which are so wonderful in their character as to outstrip the flight of even a sanguine fancy, and to baffle and confound the calculations of the most profound philosophy.—*Nat. Journal.*

American Canvass.—We some time since noticed the excellent quality of Duck manufactured by the Phenix Mill Company, which is not only cheaper, but has been proved by experiment to be much superior to Russia Duck. The comparative merit of these two articles has been tested by Capt. Austin, late of the ship Panther, and Capt. Macy, of the Lewis. The Phenix Mill Duck is not at all subject to the usual effects of mildew arising from ordinary exposure, (that is, such as would destroy or materially injure Russia Duck,) but in the case of the Panther, where it escaped this injury, the exposure was one of the worst kind, viz. to steam arising from damaged wheat in the hold. Another excellence in the Phenix Mill Duck is, that no starch or sizing is used in its manufacture, to give it a false appearance of thickness, nor is its strength wasted by excessive bleaching, as is generally the case with foreign duck. The material used by the Phenix Company is the best of imported water rotted flax.

We have said thus much in reference to the merits of the American Canvass, because we view the success of this manufacture as intimately connected with our means of national defence. It is well known that during the last war, when a bolt of American duck could not be had in the country, our National vessels and privateers were forced to supply themselves with the foreign article at \$40 per bolt, or \$1 per yard. In the event of another such crisis, we are confident that American Duck could be furnished at one-third that price, and possessing twice the durability. To insure this result it is only necessary for the government and ship owners to give a preference to the Phenix Mill, and other American Ducks, if of equal good quality.

Providence (R.I.) American.

Perpetual Motion.—Mr. Lewis Babcock, a watch-maker at Ware Factory Village, has constructed a machine of brass, of

about 18 inches high and 10 inches wide, which has the power of winding itself up once in five minutes, by means of a spring lever, that falls instantly, without diminishing or retarding the power of the machine. When put together it commences motion immediately, without any starting cause, and moves a pendulum at about the same rate of a clock pendulum. We are informed that it has now been running about five weeks incessantly, and several distinguished mechanics, who have seen it, say that they see no reason to hinder its running perpetually, until it is worn out. The ingenious inventor intends taking it to Washington the approaching winter.

Springfield (Mass.) Repub.

Our Market.—We think we consult the true interest of Fayetteville, as we know we do of the back country merchant and planter, by advising them not to come to town yet to procure their winter supply of goods; since not a single merchant has yet received his stock of Dry Goods, and some articles of Groceries are by no means plenty. Of Sugars, for instance, we are authorised to state that there is not an adequate supply. Salt is plenty, and there is a tolerable supply of Molasses and Coffee. Some of our merchants have returned from the north, and their goods are on the way, part of them on the river; as soon as they arrive we shall announce the fact. The merchants who trade to this place would have reason to complain of us if we deceived them, and induced them to come before the fall goods have arrived. The injury to the trade of the place would be manifest.

Fayetteville Observer.

With sentiments of deep and sincere regret we announce the decease of our worthy and respected fellow-citizen, Captain Matthew Talbot, of Wilkes county, on Monday night the 17th inst. after an illness of only four days.

"Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of goodness, he was your brother."

Georgia Journal.

Whatever may be thought of the high tariff theory, no American observer can visit the noble factories, such as those of Waltham and Lowell, in the neighbourhood of Boston, without being gratified by their existence in our country. Not many weeks ago, we surveyed the establishment at Waltham, with a pleasure which we cannot adequately express, derived from the excellence of the machinery, the healthy, comfortable and respectable appearance of the numerous operatives, the convenience of the structures, and the beauty of the prospect on every side from their windows. It is a combination of objects, eminently fitted to inspire ideas of the greatest intelligence and productiveness in the mechanical processes, and of the most salutary and least oppressive industry.—*Nat. Gazette.*

Delaware.—We have just conversed with a gentleman from Delaware, who arrived here yesterday morning, who informs us, that there can be no doubt of the election of Mr. JONES, the Administration candidate for Congress, and that by a majority of from five to eight hundred votes. And the Legislature will be decidedly for the Administration. The cause assigned for this change, is the late unnatural opposition by the active leaders of General Jackson's party to Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A meeting of the citizens of Stafford County, (Va.) "who are favorable to the present Administration of the General Government, and those opposed to the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency," is to be held at Stafford Court-House, on the second Monday in October, for the purpose of consulting and deciding upon such measures as the crisis demands.

The Illinois Gazette ably, and with much point, ridicules the assertion of the Jackson Editors, that it is the duty of Mr. Clay to appeal to Congress for an investigation of the charge of corruption brought against him by Gen. Jackson. Gen. Jackson's charge has been refuted by his own witnesses. There is, therefore, no accusation now before the tribunal of public opinion, save the loose and silly assertions of men who, themselves, have not sufficient character to raise their weak declarations to the dignity of a charge.—*Nat. Journal.*

Is not the British Government injuring herself by heavy duties on the introduction of staves and some other articles of American production, except shipped from a port in her Colonies? By injuring the New-York Packet Ships, she adds to the expenses of transportation from England, and thereby affords our infant Manufactures an improved chance of competition. Our annual imports from England are considerably over twenty millions. By being able to sail our vessels cheaper than the English, our shipping gets the carrying trade, and presents the English article to us at a cheaper price. American manufactures are rapidly gaining upon the British, and whatever tends to add to the expense of transportation, operates in their favor like a tariff. What will England gain by tampering with this 20,000,000 dollars export?

Boston Palladium.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1827.

A correspondent, "in one of the upper counties," whose communication in the Journal of the 11th ult. was so unpalatable to the combination editors in this state, writes us again, under date of Oct. 1, that he has just returned from the mountains, and is more fully convinced of the correctness of his former opinion. The district in which he lives, sends twelve members to the General Assembly; and seven of them, he informs us, are decidedly for Adams. Our correspondent is a "respectable politician;" his acquaintance is necessarily extensive; he has "mingled much with the mass of the people;" and his statement may be implicitly relied on.

The "scrap" which he has sent us, will be used hereafter, should circumstances render it necessary.

Large Watermelon.—A watermelon was raised on the plantation of Maj. M. THURMOND, of Wilkes county, this season, which measured and weighed as follows:—Its girth was 37½ inches; its length 19; and it weighed 51½ lbs. Beat this who can! "As to its quality," says our correspondent, "I only wish you had been there to try it. The remembrance alone makes my mouth water."

Administration Ticket in N. Carolina.—The editor of the Fayetteville Observer asks, if we "will say that an Administration Ticket will be run?" This, we think, is asking rather too much of us. We will, however, assure him, that as far as our information extends, it is the wish and intention of the friends of the Administration to run a ticket in this state. As to its being "useless" to run such a ticket, it is a mere matter of opinion, which may or may not be correct; and we are desirous to test its correctness by a fair trial of strength, if such a trial, under the system of misrepresentation adopted by the combination papers, can be had. To this Gen. Jackson's friends, certainly, ought not to object; for if their numbers are as overwhelming as they would fain make the public believe, they ought to rejoice at an opportunity of displaying them; and such an opportunity, we doubt not, they will, at the proper time, be favored with.

The last *Star* contains the rejected communication of Gen. Saunders. We are inclined to think it will add nothing to the General's fame, but, on the contrary, that its style and temper will operate against him. His unjustifiable attack on the presses in favor of the Administration is certainly impolitic, as they have it in their power to retaliate with a severity which he would feel most sensibly; but they will probably regard it more in pity than in anger, believing, with the General, that if, as he represents, Gov. Kent owes so much to his office, he is not "the first man who is indebted to his station for a little brief consequence."

As specimens of the General's style and temper, we give the following:—"The signal proof of daring and determined servility evidenced by this 'extract,' the bold and unblushing falsehood it avows as to my conduct and language, shews his 'Excellency' a worthy favorite of his master; and the readiness with which it is copied into certain prints evince their greedy subservency to his will." Again: "The affirmative charge rests upon the *ipse dixit* of this pliant Governor alone. I meet it, therefore, as it ought to be met, with the *live direct*." It may be said, in reply to this dignified denial, that it rests on the *ipse dixit* of the worthy General alone; and it will remain for the public to decide between them. We have no idea that either Gov. Kent or Gen. Saunders would utter a deliberate falsehood: there must be some mistake, or misapprehension, on one side or the other; and we think it extremely uncourteous and reprehensible in the latter gentleman, to meet the statement of the Governor of Maryland "with the *live direct*." It certainly will not prejudice the public in his favor—it is calculated to have a contrary effect.

The second Monday in September was the day fixed upon for the assemblage of Doct. Cooper's Southern Convention.—Will the Doctor now inform the public why his Convention was not held? To some, we presume, this information will be acceptable; but it will not, it is supposed, be so agreeable to the Doctor to communicate it. His failure in this daring project, which has found none out of his own circle to advocate it, will teach him a salutary lesson, and enable him to form a juster estimate of the intelligence and patriotism of the Southern people, as well as of the confidence which they repose in him.

Virginia.—This state seems disposed to free itself from the shackles of the Richmond Junta. The proposition for a Convention, to be held at Richmond, for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket favorable to the re-election of Mr. Adams, seems to be in unison with the wishes of the people; and meetings have already been called in various counties, to choose Delegates to the Convention. **The Caucus!** that was a weight which pulled Mr. Crawford down in this state, and gave its vote to Jackson; yet Gen. Jackson's friends, with what consistency, we shall not say, will resort to it in Virginia: but it will sink them, judging from the present "signs of the times," and with them will go down the influence of the Richmond Aristocracy. The people, we have little doubt, will triumph in Virginia, as they did in this state.

The public ought to know the name of the individual, who wrote to the editors of the Intelligencer, that "the gallows would be too lenient a punishment" for them for supporting the present Administration; "IMPALING or the FAGGOT should be employed!" His letter was postmarked at Salem, in this state, and it is therefore to be presumed he is a citizen of Stokes county. If the daily developments of the spirit of the opposition do not open the eyes of the people to the danger which threatens them, we know not what will. Freedom of opinion and conduct, in this free country, is to be punished, not with hangings, that is too "LENIENT!"—but with "IMPALING or the FAGGOT!" Will the people submit to this?

Poverty.—The English papers state that Mr. Canning died poor; his property amounting to something less than £25,000. In most parts of this country, a man possessing such a property, would be called rich.

Signs of the Times.—A party of gentlemen, fifteen in number, accidentally dined together, a few days since in this County and the subject of the Presidency being under discussion, it appeared that 14 out of the fifteen were friendly to the Administration. *So we go.*

Of all men in the world, Gen. Jackson has reason to exclaim, "Save me from my friends, and I will protect myself against my enemies." One of his partisans in this State, in an anonymous letter, to the editors of the National Intelligencer, tells them, that for supporting the Administration, the GALLOWS would be too lenient a punishment. IMPALING or the FAGGOT should be employed!!!

The General Assembly of Tennessee met at Nashville on Monday last. The session is likely to be one of great importance. Among the subjects of deepest interest to the state, likely to be brought upon the tapis this session, those of the Judiciary and Penitentiary will, perhaps, occupy the first place. Early in the session, the Governor elect, Gen. Houston, will be inaugurated, and a Secretary of State will have to be chosen.—*ib.*

The Frankfort Commentator proves, by the acknowledged returns of the late Congressional Election in Kentucky, that there were eight thousand six hundred and eighty seven more votes given to the Administration candidates than to those who avowed themselves for Jackson. There can be no mistake in the calculation. Every candidate on each side of the question is named, and every vote given to each is computed. The returns are undisputed, and show the majority for the Administration to be 8,687! The Administration majority in the State Legislature is established at sixteen, or 77 to 61; and yet people are to be found so "ineffably stupid" as to assert that General Jackson will get the votes of Kentucky.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The *Reis Effendi* at Constantinople is reported to have said to a European diplomatic agent:—"Woe to the Franks of

Pera, and particularly to the English, if a treaty exists for placing obstacles in the way of the Turkish fleet."

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.—Sir—It may have a tendency to lessen vain boasting on one hand,—and prevent any thing like despondency on the other,—to publish the following estimate of the probable result of the next election for President. This estimate is made up after much inquiry on the subject, and although there may be a variation of a few votes on either side, I think the friends of the Administration may repose with entire confidence on the re-election of Mr. Adams.

BITTENHOUSE.

The 6 New-England States we will set down entire for Mr. Adams, 51 51 00
New-York is in part claimed by the opposition, but recent information goes to shew that Gen. Jackson will not obtain more than 2 or 3 votes. We will, however, to prevent cavil, set down 6 votes for him in this state, 36 30 6
New-Jersey will unquestionably give her vote for Mr. Adams, 8 8

Pennsylvania is claimed by the opposition, but she may be considered a doubtful state—should the people continue to change as rapidly for the next year as they have for the last six months, the vote of this great state will be given in favor of the "American System." We will, however, for the present, set down her vote for Gen. Jackson, 28 00 28

Delaware—There will be a struggle in this state, but recent information enables us to say her vote will be given for Mr. Adams, 3 3 00
Maryland—In this state the Administration is powerful, and if she voted by general ticket the entire vote would be for Mr. Adams; as it is, there will probably not be more than one district for Gen. Jackson, 11 10 1

Virginia—It is admitted by Gov. Tyler, Gov. Randolph, and Mr. Ritchie, that at the last election, after Mr. Crawford, the choice of this state was Mr. Adams—but Mr. Ritchie has since turned round to the General, & he supposes the state has turned with him. It is, however, the opinion of some of the best informed politicians in the state that in no event will the vote of the "Ancient Dominion" be given for Gen. Jackson—we will therefore set it down as doubtful, 24 00 00

North-Carolina—There will be a contest in this state—but we will give her vote to Gen. Jackson, 15 00 15
South-Carolina—Will probably give her vote to the General, 11 00 11
Georgia—The same, 9 00 9
Alabama—The same, 5 00 5
Mississippi—The same, 3 00 3
Tennessee—The same, 11 00 11

Louisiana—This state is decidedly favorable to the Administration, and will give her vote to Mr. Adams, 5 5 00
Missouri—There is a majority in this state favorable to the Administration, but as she votes by districts we will divide, 3 2 1

Illinois is decidedly in favor of the Administration, and will give her entire vote for Mr. Adams, 3 3 00
Indiana may be set down with confidence for Mr. Adams, 5 5 00
Ohio is admitted on all hands by men of intelligence to be in favor of the Administration, 16 16 00
Kentucky will probably give her entire vote for the Administration; but as the opposition claim one district, we will divide, 14 9 5

Adams, 142
Jackson, 95
Va. doubtful, 24—261

MARRIED.
In this county, on Tuesday evening, the 25th ult. by Benjamin Morrow, Esq. Mr. John Boatright, to Miss Abigail Manson, all of this county.

DIED.
In this county, on Sunday night, the 16th ult. of a short illness of four days, James M. McCuin, son of Andrew McCuin, aged 21 years. In the death of this worthy young man, his relatives have sustained an irreparable loss, and society has been deprived of one, who promised to be an useful and respectable member.

Notice.
ON the 28th December, on the premises, will be publicly sold, a lifetime estate in the lands of Frederick Dinkins, deceased. On the part now offered, is a very large and convenient dwelling-house, a frame, and lately finished; a barn, and all other outbuildings common and necessary to a farm of its size. The land, inferior to none on Sugar Creek, is in a good state of repair and cultivation. This house, 9 miles from Charlotte, on the main leading road from south to north, via Chesterville, Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba, Charlotte, Salisbury, &c. has been advantageously occupied as a stand for Entertainment for the last thirty years; and from its distance from Charlotte, and its convenience in every respect, will always continue to be the best and most profitable stand on this route.

Should it not be sold to the satisfaction of the present owner, it will, on that day, be offered to lease for a term of years. Any person wishing to buy or lease, can inquire of Col. A. W. Brandon, Wadesboro', or Dr. John Scott, Salisbury, or James Dinkins, Esq. near the premises, Mecklenburg, by letter or otherwise. Terms made easy to the purchaser, and will be published on the day of sale or lease.

SARAH DINKINS.
The Retreat, Rowan Co. N. C. 5155
Beeds, for sale at this Office.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Charlotte, N. C.
NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 12th of October next, a Court Martial will be held at the Court-House in Charlotte, by members detailed from the officers of the Regiment of Cavalry belonging to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division of N. C. Militia; when and where all that are concerned can attend and they will be heard.
By order of the Col. Com'dt.
DANIEL COLEMAN, Judge Adv.
Sept. 18, 1827.—1w

Notice.
BY permission of James H. Witherspoon, Esq. Ordinary of Lancaster District, will be sold, at the late residence of Churchwell Anderson, deceased, on the 25th, 26th and 27th days of October, the remaining balance of the personal estate of said deceased; consisting of one tract of Indian Land, lying on the north side of Twelve Mile creek, adjoining the lands of Robt. Stinson, Jesse Sledge and others, containing six hundred and forty acres. This is supposed to be equal to any land on said creek; seven likely Negroes, among them is an excellent wagoner and a first rate house wench.—Horses, Hogs, Cattle, household and kitchen Furniture, a four wheel Carriage of pleasure; a wagon and harness; a large quantity of corn, fodder and oats, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
ROBT. WALKUP, Adm'r.
A. H. INGRAM, Adm'r.
Twelve Mile Creek, Lancaster District,
Sept. 24, 1827—2t52

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 1, 1827.

A.
Dr. M. W. Alexander, John Allen, Isaac Alexander, Elias Alexander, Benjamin F. Alexander, Josiah Alexander, Thomas Acoc, Susanah Alexander, Calvin G. Alexander, Jeremiah Alderson, Francis M. Alexander, Sarah Alexander.

B.
John Bonker, James Brown, Giles Brown, Allen Baldwin, Samuel Blair.

C.
David F. Caldwell, Thomas Carter, D. R. Crump, Samuel Conner, William F. Cowan, Jesse H. Clark, Powell Cook, Jane Carson, Job Canon, Cooper & McGinn, W. & J. Cook, William Culverhouse, Thomas Crawford, William Cerragan.

D.
Robert Davidson, John Davidson, jr. John Dow 2, George Duckworth, Nancy Davis, William Darnall, Daniel Dulin, Sugar Dulin, Dunkin Daniels 2, Elizabeth A. Daniel, James Davis.

E.
Charles Elms, Mrs. Jane Emerson.

F.
Elizabeth Flannigan, Simon Fraser, W. Flannigan, David Flannikin, Wm. Flinn, Jas. Fyght, William Flannigan, Rachel A. Ford.

G.
Mary Glespey, Samuel Givings, Mason Giles, John Goodman, Eli Griffith, James C. Griffith.

H.
Rachel Henderson, Andrew Henderson, Henry Hewer, John Hipp, Elender Hood, James M. Hutchison 2, Ann Henderson, Alexander Hodge, James P. Henderson, Maj. John Hartgrove.
J. Jesse B. Johnson.

K.
Marcus T. C. Kennedy, William Koughan, Moses Kerr, Robert Kirkpatrick.

L.
William Lucky 3, Henry Lewis, Elias Lewis, John Little, John Lees.

M.
Daniel McLaughlin, Hugh McDowell 2, John McQuay, Doct. McKenzie, John McCulloch, jr. Rev. Malcom McPherson, Andrew McNeely, Wm. H. McLeary, Col. Wm. Moore, Henry Marks, Gen. McLeary 3, John Morris, Charles Mason 2, Wm. L. Monteith, John McDowell 2, James Martin, Philemon Morris, John Mathis.

N.
James Nantz, Thomas Norton 2, Herman S. Noble.
O. John N. Orr.

P.
Col. Wm. Porter, David Parks, Col. W. B. Porter, Maj. John S. Porter 2, John A. Polk, Charley Polk, William Polk, Hannah Peoples, Wm. Porter.

R.
Susan Rea, Andrew Ryburn, John Rodgers, Louisa Reed, John Reid, Debraugh Robertson, Samuel Ruddock, Rufus Reid, James Reed.

S.
Henry Stith, Nancy Sloan, Mary H. Smith, John Stewart, Asa Stephens, John S. Sheparl, Nancy Strong, Murdoch Steward, David W. Storys, Sheriff of Mecklenburg or Waller and James Miller, Thomas Searcy, Catharine Shinn, Robert Stewart.

T.
James G. Torrence, Wiley Trexler, John A. Todd.
V. John H. Varner.

W.
Thomas Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Rev. John Williamson, John M. Wilson 2, John Williams, Wm. White, John G. Winter.

Y.
John Yarbrough, William Yandle.
WM. SMITH, P. M.

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Postmaster.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C. }
October 1, 1827.

Regimental Orders.

THE 68th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia is hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 10th of October next, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped with the law directs, for inspection, review and exercise.
All the commissioned officers of the Regiment, and 1st and 2d Sergeants of companies, are required to attend the drill the day preceding the review.

JNO. H. DAVIDSON, Col.
8151



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and warehouses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.
Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8t58

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for Yates & McIntyre for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

House & Lot for Sale.

HAVING a desire to remove to my farm, I offer for sale my valuable House and Lot, in the town of Charlotte, where I now live. It is the most pleasant situation in the village for a private family; and being in the most business section of the town, is an excellent stand for a Lawyer, Merchant, or Mechanic, as there is a good store house on the lot, which can be made to suit either.

I will give a bargain, for cash, or I will give a credit of three years, with interest from the time I give possession, which will be between now and the 1st day of January next. Price of the property will be made known to any person wishing to purchase, on application to me.
SAM'L. McCOMB.
Sept. 25, 1827.—6t55

Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance.

THE Subscriber, on the decease of the late Doct. Wm. Chambers, took into his possession the personal estate of the deceased, and found prepared a large quantity of Doctor Chambers' remedy for Intemperance.

He hereby informs the public, that he has disposed of all the Medicine so found, to Dr. Jas. H. Hart, and Mr. Andrew M. Fanning, of this city.

In making this disposition, the subscriber has been actuated by a due regard to the interest of the heirs of the Intestate, as well as from a wish to give the most extensive use to the virtues of the discovery, whatever they may be—and he can further add with confidence, that the gentlemen who will hereafter be the vendors of the remedy for Intemperance, as prepared by the Inventor, have been intimately connected with Doctor Chambers in his lifetime—have been his agents in compounding the medicine, and are acquainted with its composition.
SYLVANUS MILLER,
Pub. Administrator, &c.

The Medicine is prepared only by the subscribers, who alone are in possession of the original Recipe of the inventor, at the office of the late Dr. C. in the basement story of Rutgers' Medical College, in Duane street, east side of Broadway, and at the Medical store of Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber Street, 3 doors from Washington Hall, New-York.

[From the Vermont Gazette.]
"We have the pleasure to announce that Doctor Chambers' Medicine for intemperance has been administered to twelve persons in this vicinity, and that in every instance it has had the desired effect of producing an entire dislodge for the use of ardent spirits. It has redeemed them from obvious ruin, and restored them to themselves, relatives, and friends—to health, to industry, to usefulness, and to their proper stations in society."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—The almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' medicine has met with in the cure of intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for intemperance are signed in the hand writing of the subscribers, without which none are genuine.

TO EDITORS.
In order that the efficacy of Dr. Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance may be thoroughly tested, Editors of newspapers, throughout the country, who will insert our advertisement and add this article to it, and send us a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive from us by return of mail, a quantity sufficient to cure one drunkard, which they will be requested to administer to some patient in their neighborhood, and publish the result.

Public Institutions and Philanthropic Societies, by making application (duly authenticated) to the Subscribers, shall receive the medicine at a very reduced price. On enclosing to us the usual price, \$5, postage paid, the medicine can be sent in a letter by mail. To those who are unable to pay, on personal application of the individual to our office, the medicine will be administered gratis.

JAMES H. HART, M. D.
A. M. FANNING,
Successors to W. Chambers.

Poetry.

HOME.

What though we range in ceaseless change
And wander on from pole to pole;
What though bright eyes and sunny skies,
And realms of beauty charm the soul;
What though in mind all unconfin'd
We range each land of beauty o'er;
We still may roam, nor find a home,
From clime to clime, from shore to shore.
The brightest eyes and heavenliest skies,
May warm our hearts where'er we roam;
But still the breast, all void of rest,
And wearied spirit turn to home.

Dearer than all we can recall
Of golden visions rudely broken,
Or than the voice of her, our choice, [ken,
When love's first, faltering word was spo-
Is the sweet tho't full often brought
From memory's brightest, dearest bower,
That bears us back on that loved track
We trod in childhood's guiltless hour:
For then the eye turns lingeringly
Back to the still remembered dome,
And through the rime of snowy time
Looks weeping on its earliest home.

The ripper grace that we may trace
In beauty's autumn still may charm,
May fire the heart and bliss impart,
And still the cooling bosom warm:
But who that turns, while passion burns,
Back to his youth's bright, ardent hour,
When first he felt what 'twas to melt
To simple, artless beauty's power,
But mourns the day that saw him stray
O'er friendless, cheerless lands to roam,
And wonders why he e'er could fly,
And leave that consecrated home. H.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the N. Y. Daily Avertiser.

ENGLAND.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review contains an article under the general title of "The Present Administration," in which the writer speaks a bolder language, regarding the political situation and circumstances of Great Britain, than any thing that we have recently met with from that country. He expresses a decided opinion, that if the seceding ministers should return to power, they must come "pledged to oppose every reform, to maintain a constant struggle against the spirit of the age, and to defend abuses to which the nation is becoming every day more quicksighted;"—and "that they will not have the power, even if they should have the inclination, to act otherwise. And what," says he, "must the end of these things be? We answer, without hesitation, that, if this course be persisted in, if these counsels and these counsellors are maintained, the end must be a revolution, a bloody and unsparing revolution—a revolution which will make the ears of those who hear of it tingle in the remotest times. The middling orders in England are, we all know, attached to the institutions of their country, but not with a blindly partial attachment. They see the merits of the system; but they also see its faults; and they have a strong and growing desire that these faults should be removed. If, while their wish for improvement is growing stronger and stronger, the government is to become worse and worse, the consequences are obvious. Even now, it is impossible to disguise, that there is arising in the bosom of that class a Republican sect, as audacious, as paradoxical, as little inclined to respect antiquity, as enthusiastically attached to its ends, as unscrupulous in its choice of its means as the French Jacobins themselves,—but far superior to the French Jacobins in acuteness and information—in caution, in patience, and in resolution. They are men who have been put into training for violent exertion. All that gives the roundness, the smoothness, and the bloom, has been exsuded. Nothing is left but nerve, and muscle, and bone."

"A strong democratic party would be formed in the educated class. In the lowest, and the most numerous order of the population, those who have any opinion at all are democrats already. In our manufacturing towns, it is even now formidably strong; and it is not strange that it should be so: for it is on persons in this station that the abuses of our system press most heavily. The difference between an arbitrary and a limited monarchy vanishes, when compared with the difference between one meal-a-day and three meals a-day. It is poor consolation to a man who has had no breakfast, and expects no supper, that the King does not possess a dispensing power, and that troops cannot be raised in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament. With this

class, our government, free as it is, is even now as unpopular as if it were despotic—nay much more so."

"The history of our country, since the peace of 1815, is almost entirely made up of the struggles of the lower orders against the government, and of the efforts of the government to keep them down. In 1816, immense assemblies were convened, secret societies were formed, and gross outrages were committed. In 1817, the Habeas Corpus Act was twice suspended. In 1819, the disturbances broke out afresh.—Meetings were held, so formidable from their numbers and their spirit, that the Ministry, and the Parliament approved of the conduct of Magistrates who had dispersed one by the sword. Fresh laws were passed against seditious writings and practices. Yet the following year commenced with a desperate and extensive conspiracy for the assassination of the cabinet, and the subversion of the government. A few months after this event, the Queen landed. On that occasion, the majority of the middling order joined with the mob. The effect of the union was irresistible. The Ministry and the Parliament stood aghast; the bill of pains and penalties was dropped; and a convulsion, which seemed inevitable, was averted. But the events of that year ought to impress one lesson on the mind of every public man;—that an alliance between the disaffected multitude and a large portion of the middling orders, is one with which no government can venture to cope, without imminent danger to the constitution.

A government like that with which England would be cursed, if the present Ministry should fall before the present Opposition, would render such an alliance not only inevitable, but permanent. In less than ten years, it would goad every Reformer in the country into a Revolutionist. It would place at the head of the multitude persons possessing all the education, all the judgment, and all the habits of co-operation, in which the multitude itself is deficient. The great body is physically the most powerful in the state. Like the Hebrew champion, it is yet held in captivity by its blindness. But if once the eyeless Giant shall find a guide to put his hand on the props of the State—if once he shall bow himself upon the pillars, woe to all who have made him their laughing stock, or chained him to grind at their mill.

We do therefore firmly believe, that even if no external cause were to precipitate a fatal crisis, this country could not be governed for a single generation by such men as Lord Westmoreland and Lord Eldon, without extreme risk of revolution. But there are other symptoms in the body politic, not less alarming than those we have described. In Ireland there are several millions of Catholics who do not love our government; and who detest with all their heart, with all their soul, with all their mind, and with all their strength, the party now in opposition. The accession of that party to power, would be a death-blow to their hopes of obtaining their demands by constitutional means, and we may fairly expect that all the events which followed the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, will take place again, on a greater and more formidable scale.—One thing, indeed, we have no right to expect, that a second Hoche will be as unfortunate as the former. A civil war in Ireland will lead almost necessarily to a war with France, and the class of neutral and belligerent pretensions will then produce war with America. Then come expeditions to Canada, and expeditions to Java. The Cape of Good Hope must be garrisoned; Lisbon must be defended. Let us suppose the best; that best must be a long conflict, a dear bought victory, a great addition to a debt already most burdensome, fresh taxes and fresh discontents. All these are events which may not improbably happen under any government—events which the next month may bring forth—events against which, no minister however able and honest, can with perfect certainty provide—but which ministers, whose policy should exasperate the people of Ireland, would almost unavoidably bring upon us. A cabinet formed by the ex-ministers could scarcely exist for a year, without incensing the lower classes of the English to frenzy, by giving them up to the selfish tyranny of its aristocratical supporters, without drawing Ireland into a rebellion, and without tempting France to war."

A polite Correspondent.—A gentleman at Paris, writing a few days since to a lady at St. Petersburg, thus commenced his letter:—"Madam, I should apologise for writing to you in my shirt sleeves; but the weather is so excessively hot, that I have been under the necessity of taking them up."

HUNTING AND HAWKING IN PERSIA.

"The huntsmen proceed to a large plain or rather desert, near the sea side; they have hawks and grey hounds; the former carried in the usual manner, on the hand of the huntsman; the latter led in a leash by a horseman, generally the same who carries the hawk. When the antelope is seen, they endeavor to get as near as possible; but the animal, the moment it observes them, goes off at a rate that seems swifter than the wind; the horsemen are instantly at full speed, having slipped the dogs. If it is a single deer, they at the same time fly the hawks; but if a herd, they wait till the dogs have fixed on a particular antelope, the hawks skimming along near the ground, soon reach the deer, at whose head they pounce in succession, and sometimes with a violence that knocks it over. At all events, they confuse the animal so much as to stop its speed in such a degree, that the dogs can come up; and in an instant men, horses, dogs, and hawks, surround the unfortunate deer, against which their united efforts have been combined.—The part of the chase that surprised me most was the extraordinary combination of the hawks and the dogs, which throughout seemed to look to each other for aid. This, I was told, was the result of long and skilful training.

"The antelope is supposed to be the fleetest quadruped on earth, and the rapidity of the first burst of the chase I have described is astonishing. The run seldom exceeds three or four miles, and often is not half so much. A fawn is an easy victory; the doe often runs a good chase, and the buck is seldom taken. The Arabs are indeed afraid to fly their hawks at the latter, as these fine birds in pouncing frequently impale themselves on its sharp horns.

"The hawks used in this sport are of a species that I have never seen in any other country. This breed, which is Cherkh, is not large, but of great beauty and symmetry."

Sometimes the antelope is hunted by dogs only, several of which are lead to the field in a long silken leash, and slipped in succession until the game is overcome by fatigue. The Hubara, on the other hand, is pursued only by hawks.

"I accompanied a party to a village about twenty miles from Abusheher, to see a species of hawking, peculiar, I believe, to the sandy plains of Persia, on which the Hubara,* a noble species of bustard, is found on almost bare plains, where it has no shelter but a small shrub called geetuck. When we went in quest of them we had a party of about twenty, all well mounted. Two kinds of hawks are necessary for this sport; the first the Cherkh, (the same which is flown at the antelope,) attacks them on the ground, but will not follow them on the wing; for this reason, the Bhyree, a hawk well known in India, is flown the moment the Hubara rises.

"As we rode along in an extended line, the men who carried the Cherkhs every now and then unhooded and held them up, that they might look over the plain. The first Hubara we found afforded us a proof of the astonishing quickness of sight of one of the hawks; he fluttered to be loose, and the man who held him gave him a whoop, as he threw him off his hand, and set off at full speed. We did the same. At first we only saw our hawk skimming over the plain; but soon perceived at a distance of more than a mile, the beautiful speckled Hubara with its head erect and wings outspread, running forward to meet his adversary. The Cherkh made several unsuccessful pounces, which were either evaded or repelled by the beak or wings of the Hubara, which at last found an opportunity of rising, when a Bhyree was instantly flown, and the whole party were again at full gallop. We had a flight of more than a mile, when the Hubara alighted, and was killed by another Cherkh, who attacked him on the ground. This bird weighed ten pounds. We killed several others, but were not always successful, having seen our hawks twice completely beaten, during the two days we followed the fine sport.

"The Hubara usually weighs from seven to eleven pounds. On its head is a tuft of white and black feathers; the back of the head and neck are spotted black; the sides of the head and throat are white as well as the under part of the body; the breast is slate colored; the feathers of the wing are greenish brown speckled with black; the bill of a very dark grey; and on each side of the neck is a large and handsome tuft of feathers, black and white alternately."

A new fire.—Captain Parry, in preparing for the singular expedition on which he is now engaged, found great difficulty, we believe, in providing for the necessary process of cooking during the period he and his companions would be likely to be absent from the ship. At length he fixed on the lamp with incombustible wick, which is fed with

spirits of wine. This sort of fire is not only very weak, but very expensive, and is, of course, incapable of being applied upon a large scale. We have recently seen another description of fire, which is procured from a very cheap and common liquid, without the interposition of wicks of any kind. The heat which it produces is so intense, that it boils a kettle of water in a few minutes, and causes a much greater ebullition than coal fire. It is applied to all purposes of cookery, to any extent that may be required. It would, therefore, be peculiarly convenient to the naval and merchant service. In the summer season, it would be the most agreeable and economical fire which families could wish for, as it may be kindled in a moment, and extinguished merely by closing a valve. It is free from all danger, as the liquid will ignite only in the cauldron in which it is used. Experiments are about to be undertaken for applying it to the boilers of steam engines; and if they be favorable, as there is no reason to doubt that they will be, steam-boats may soon traverse all the season the face of the globe, as the liquid that supplies the fire may be contained within a very moderate compass. This important discovery has, as yet, been exhibited only to two or three persons—we were of the number, and received permission to describe it to this extent. We have only to add, that we have repeatedly seen it in operation, and that we have no doubt whatever, that it will fully answer the expectations entertained of it. Like all extraordinary things of the kind, this discovery was the result of accident, and it is so simple, that when it is made public, every body will be surprised that it has not been in use since the beginning of the world.

[Monthly Review.

BATTLE OF ANTS.—By M. HANHART.

The author in this memoir, describes a battle which he saw between two species of ants; one the *formica rufa*, and the other a little black ant, which he does not name, (probably the *fosfusca*.) In other respects there is nothing new on this subject, this kind of combat having been described in detail, and in a very interesting manner by M. Huber, (*Recherches sur les mœurs des Fourmis*, 1810.) a work to which we refer, not being able here to enter into the requisite details.

M. Hanhart saw these insects approach in armies composed of their respective swarms, and advancing towards each other in the greatest order. The *formica rufa* marched with one front on a line from 9 to 12 feet in length, flanked by several corps in square masses, composed of from 20 to 60 individuals.

The second species, (little blacks,) forming an army much more numerous, marched to meet the enemy, on a very extended line, and from one to three individuals abreast. They left a detachment at the foot of their hillock to defend it against any unlooked for attack. The rest of the army marched to the battle, with its right wing supported by a solid corps, of several hundred individuals, and its left wing supported by a body of more than a thousand. These groups advanced in the greatest order, and without changing their positions.—The two lateral corps took no part in the principal action. That of the right wing made a halt and formed an army of reserve; whilst the corps which marched in column on the left wing manoeuvred so as to turn the hostile army, and advanced with a hurried march to the hillock of the *formica rufa*, and took it by assault.

The two armies attacked each other and fought a long while without breaking their lines. At length disorder appeared at various points, and the combat was maintained in detached groups; and after a bloody battle, which continued for three or four hours, the *formica rufa* were put to flight and forced to abandon their two hillocks, and go off to establish themselves at some other point with the remains of their army.

The most interesting part of this exhibition, says M. Hanhart, was to see these insects reciprocally making prisoners, and transporting their own wounded to their hillocks. Their devotedness to the wounded was carried so far, that the *formica rufa* in conveying them to their nests, allowed themselves to be killed by the little blacks without any resistance, rather than abandon their precious charge.

From the observations of M. Huber, it is known that when an ant hillock is taken by the enemy, the vanquished are reduced to slavery, and employed in the interior labors of their habitation.—*Bull. Uni. Mai.* 1826.

Age of Birds.—The following has been compiled from different authors by Count Morozzo, in a letter from him to Lacépède: Swan about 200 years; parrot, about 100; goose, 80 or more; eagle, bustard, duck & turkey, period of life not known; peacock, 25 to 28; pheasant, 18 to 20; crow, 100 or more; nightingale, 17 to 18; hen, 16 to 18; pigeon, 16 to 17; linnet, 13 to 14; canary, 13 to 14; goldfinch, 18 to 20.

Veteran Drunkards.—A few drunkards truly live to old age. You will now and then find a grey-headed tippler, a veteran bacchanalian. And the solitary instance when it does occur, is triumphantly referred to by the hard drinkers, as a sufficient refutation of all that may be said in opposition to their favorite indulgence. But "the dead tell no tales," and the thousands that have fallen out of the way, and gone to early and unhonored graves, (while the harder few have survived) are not taken into the account.

The human constitution is as infinitely diversified in different individuals, as the lineaments of the human face; and in no instance, perhaps, is this diversity more strikingly exemplified, than in the power we possess of resisting morbid poisons.—The workmen in the tin mines of Cornwall, England, constantly breathe an atmosphere loaded with the fumes of arsenic; and to those who remain constantly exposed to its influence, this poisonous mineral is usually fatal in the course of 20 months or two years. None but wretches that the gallows has spared, can be induced to enter these abodes of death. Yet, strange as it may seem, there are occasionally found individuals who resist the action of arsenic, and live to an old age, through one generation of miners to another—regarded by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood with a kind of superstitious horror, as if they bore about them a charmed life.

We ought, in like manner, to regard the aged drunkard as a natural curiosity—a kind of "lusus nature"—and instead of excusing ourselves by his example, for pursuing the same course, we ought to enquire for the boon companions who embarked with him on the voyage of life. We shall find that they have been shipwrecked by thousands, and that, like the messenger of Job, he alone escaped to tell the tale.

Apologue.—By the learned Geneva.

"The fox," says he, "once came near a fine garden, where he beheld lofty trees laden with fruit that charmed the eye. Such a beautiful sight, added to his natural greediness, excited in him the desire of possession. He fain would taste the forbidden fruit, but a high wall stood between him and the object of his wishes. He went about in search of an entrance, and at last found an opening in the wall; but it was too small for his body. Unable to penetrate, he had recourse to his usual cunning. He fasted three days, and became sufficiently reduced to crawl through the small aperture. Having effected an entrance, he carelessly roved about in this delightful region; making free with its delightful produce, and feasting on its most rare and delicious fruit. He staid for some time, and glutted his appetite; when a thought struck him that it was possible he might be observed; and in that case, he should pay dearly for the enjoyed pleasure. He therefore retired to the place where he had entered, and attempted to get out; but to his great consternation he found his endeavours vain. He had by indulgence grown so fat and plump, that the same space would no more admit him. 'I am in a fine predicament,' said he to himself. 'Suppose the master of the garden were now to come and call me to account, what would become of me? I see my only chance of escape is to fast and half starve myself.' He did so with great reluctance; and after suffering hunger for three days, he with difficulty made his escape. As soon as he was out of danger, he took a farewell view of the garden, the scene of his delight and trouble, and thus addressed it: 'Garden! garden! thou art indeed charming and delightful, thy fruits are delicious and exquisite; but of what benefit art thou to me? What have I now for all my labor and cunning? Am I not as lean as I was before?'"

It is even so with man. Naked comes he into the world—naked he goes out of it; and of all his toils and labour, he can carry nothing with him save the fruits of his righteousness.

GRATITUDE.—Words were never made to express the feeling of a heart deeply sensible of disinterested kindness. My tongue has failed to utter one word of thanks for the most valued favors; but some of the sweetest emotions of my life have accompanied the expression of that gratitude by more eloquent actions; and they are still the source of my dearest and most cherished recollections—the green sunny spots of life, on which the eye can rest without a sigh or a blush. Amid all the vicissitudes of life, they will accompany me; and serve to enliven many a hour of disappointment and depression. It is only by actions that the grateful heart can give utterance to its feelings. All else is deceitful or insufficient.